x(x) nonnegative and continuous, then of (A) verifies the inequality

ON SOME GRONWALL-TYPE INEQUALITIES FOR MONOTONIC OPERATORS

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1. INTRODUCTION TERMS 1

The integral inequalities play a fundamental part within the study of the existence, uniqueness, stability, boundedness, continuability (and other qualitative aspects) of the solutions of differential and integral equations. In [5] there were established operatorial inequalities of the type Gronwall and Bihari for increasing and decreasing monotonic operators. In [3] there was established an inequality in the case of an increasing operator. This result is based on Theorem 2 from [5], which is reminded further down:

Let X be a Banach space, and let K be a semiordered cone; $x \ge y$ means $x - y \in K$.

Consider the inequation $u \le Au + f$ where A is a monotonically decreasing positive operator. Suppose that the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (i) Equation y=Ay+f has the unique solution y^* , the limit of the sequence (y_n) defined by $y_{n+1}=Ay_n+f$.
- (ii) There exists an element $u_0 \in X$ which verifies the inequalities $u_0 \le Au_0 + f = u_1$, $u_0 \le Au_1 + f$.

Then
$$u_0 \leq y^*$$
.

Remark. If the nonnegative function $u_0(t)$, verifies the inequality

(1)
$$u_0(t) \le c + \int_0^t a(s) V_1[u_0(s)] ds = u_1(t), \quad t \in [a, b]$$

(2)
$$u_0(t) \le c + \int_0^t a(s) V_1[u_1(s)] ds$$

where $V_1(y)$ is nonnegative, monotonically decreasing, and locally Lipschitzian, a(s) nonnegative and continuous, then $u_0(t)$ verifies the inequality

(3)
$$u_0(t) \le F_1^{-1}[F(t) + F_1(c)], \quad t \in [0, b],$$

where F_1 is the primitive of the function $1/V_1(y)$, $F_1^{-1}(y)$ is its inverse, while F(t)is the primitive of a(s).

In [3]–[4] there was established a Riccati-type inequality in the case of an increasing operator. We shall establish an analogous result in the case of a decreasing operator. Of course, the result will be obtained under supplementary conditions.

2 INEQUALITIES FOR DECREASING OPERATORS

THEOREM 1. Let $u_0(t) \in C[0, b], \ a(t) \in C[0, b], \ a(t) \ge 0 \ for \ any \ t \in [0, b]$ existence, uniqueness, stability, boundedness, continuability (and other qualitaand $p,q,r \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$, $(q^2 \le 4pr)$. If we have the anomaly to expect that

(4) Maida
$$u_0(t) \le c + \int_0^t [pa(s)u_0^2(s) + qa(s)u_0(s) + ra(s)] ds = u_1(t)$$
 mapping a mapped to be added a parameter of the property of

(5) and
$$u_0(t) \le c + \int_0^t [pa(s)u_1^2(s) + qa(s)u_1(s) + ra(s)] ds$$
 and $u_0(t) \le c + \int_0^t [pa(s)u_1^2(s) + qa(s)u_1(s) + ra(s)] ds$ and $u_0(t) \le c + \int_0^t [pa(s)u_1^2(s) + qa(s)u_1(s) + ra(s)] ds$ and $u_0(t) \le c + \int_0^t [pa(s)u_1^2(s) + qa(s)u_1(s) + ra(s)] ds$

where c>0, and if y_1 is a particular solution of the equation

(6)
$$y' = pa(t)y^2 + qa(t)y + ra(t)$$
, which are some solution

then $u_0(t)$ verifies the inequality $u_0(t) \le y^*(t)$, where

(7)
$$y^{*}(t) = \exp\left[\int_{0}^{t} (2pa(s)y_{1}(s) + qa(s))ds\right] \times \left[c - \int_{0}^{t} 2pa(s) \exp\left(\int_{0}^{s} (2pa(z)y_{1}(z) + qa(z))dz\right)ds\right]^{-1}.$$

Proof. Define the operator A by

(8)
$$Au = \int_{0}^{t} a(s)V(u(s))ds, \quad t \in [0, b]$$

where

$$V(u(t)) = pu^2(t) + qu(t) + r.$$

If $y^*(t)$ is solution of the equation

(9)
$$y(t) = c + \int_{0}^{t} [pa(s)y^{2}(s) + qa(s)y(s) + ra(s)] ds, \quad c > 0$$

then we have

(10)

$$y^{*}(t) = \exp\left[\int_{0}^{t} (2pa(s)y_{1}(s) + qa(s))ds\right] \times$$

$$(10)$$

$$\times \left[c - \int_{0}^{t} 2pa(s)\exp\left(\int_{0}^{s} (2pa(z)y_{1}(z) + qa(z))dz\right)ds\right]^{-1}$$

where y_1 verifies equation (6). Therefore it results

(11)
$$u_0(t) \le y^*(t)$$
.

THEOREM 2. Let $v, w_0 \in C[\mathbb{R}^2_+, \mathbb{R}_+]$ and $c \ge 0$. If the function $w_0(x, y)$ verifies the inequalities was a second to the control of the contr

(12)
$$w_0(x,y) \le c + \int_{x_0}^x \int_{y_0}^y v(s,t) w_0(s,t) ds dt = w_1(x,y), \quad x \ge x_0, \ y \ge y_0$$

(13)
$$w_0(x, y) \le c + \int_0^x \int_0^y v(s, t) w_1(s, t) ds dt$$

while operator $Aw_0(x, y) = \int \int v(s, t)w_0(s, t)dsdt, x \ge x_0, y \ge y_0$, is monotonically decreasing, then $x_0 y_0 + (y_0 x_0) = (y_0 x_0)$

(14)
$$w_0(x, y) \le u^*(x, y)$$

where $u^*(x, y)$ is solution of the equation

(15)
$$u_x(x,y) = \left(\int_{y_0}^y v(x,t) dt\right) u(x,y).$$

Proof. By (12) we easily obtain

$$w_1(x, y) = C + \int_{x_0}^{x} \int_{y_0}^{y} v(s, t) w_0(s, t) \, ds dt$$
 and $w_0(x, y) \le w_1(x, y)$ then

$$w_{1x} = \int_{y_0}^{y} v(x, t) w_0(x, t) dt \le \int_{y_0}^{y} v(x, t) w_1(x, t) dt$$

(16)
$$w_{1x} \leq \left(\int_{y_0}^{y} v(x,t) dt\right) w_1(x,y)$$

From the comparison theorem [1] it results $w_1(x, y) \le u^*(x, y)$, from which we obviously have $w_0(x, y) \le u^*(x, y)$, too. where i, venties equation (6). Thy clore

Since $u^*(x, y) = c \exp \left[\int_{x_0}^{\infty} \int_{y_0}^{y_0} v(s, t) ds dt \right]$, it results Wendorff's inequality

[2], hence

(17)
$$w_0(x,y) \le c \exp\left(\int_{x_0}^x \int_{y_0}^y v(s,t) \, \mathrm{d}s \, \mathrm{d}t\right)$$

$$= \sup_{x_0 \le x} \left(\int_{x_0}^x \int_{y_0}^y v(s,t) \, \mathrm{d}s \, \mathrm{d}t\right)$$

THEOREM 3. Let the functions $v, w_0, h \in C[\mathbb{R}^2_+, \mathbb{R}_+]$; if

(i) $w_0(x, y)$ verifies the inequalities

(18)
$$w_0(x, y) \le h(x, y) + \int_{x_0}^{x} \int_{y_0}^{y} v(s, t) w_0(s, t) \, ds dt = w_1(x, y), \quad x \ge x_0, \quad y \ge y_0$$

(19)
$$w_0(x,y) \le h(x,y) + \int_{x_0}^x \int_{y_0}^y v(s,t) w_1(s,t) \, ds dt$$

(ii) operator
$$Aw_0(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^{x} \int_{y_0}^{y} v(s, t) w_0(s, t) \, ds dt, \ x \ge x_0, \ y \ge y_0,$$

is monotonically decreasing, then

(20)
$$w_0(x, y) \le u^*(x, y)$$

where $u^*(x,y)$ is solution of the equation

$$u_x(x,y) = \left(\int_{y_0}^{y} v(x,t) dt\right) u(x,y) + \int_{y_0}^{y} v(x,t) h(x,t) dt.$$

Proof. One proceeds as in Theorem 2, using also the comparison theorem [1]. In this case $u^*(x,y)$ is

$$u^*(x,y) = h(x,y) + \int_{x_0}^x \int_{y_0}^y v(s,t)h(s,t) \exp\left(\int_s^x \int_t^y v(\xi,\eta)d\xi d\eta\right) ds dt.$$

Wendorff's inequality [2] is obtained in this case, too.

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Received 10.10.1995

Technical University Department of Mathematics 3400 Cluj-Napoca Romania